Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1-26. (Cancelled).

27. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising, in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, ~~an antipsychotic or an antidepressant (A)~~ olanzapine, which, on its own, has an undesirable effect on satiety, alertness and cognition~~of a gain in body weight or sedation~~, and 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether (BF2649) or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof ~~an antagonist and/or inverse agonist (B) of the histamine H_3 receptor with the proviso that the agonist (B) excludes chlorohydrate salts of 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropylether~~, wherein the ~~antidepressant (A)~~ olanzapine and the ~~agonist (B)~~ 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof are formulated in the pharmaceutical composition as two distinct compositions, or ~~(A) and (B)~~ are formulated together to form a single composition, wherein the olanzapine is ~~the antipsychotic or antidepressant being~~ present in the pharmaceutical composition in a therapeutically effective amount for the antipsychotic or antidepressant effect sought, and wherein the 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof is ~~antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the histamine H_3 receptor being~~ present in a therapeutically effective amount for ensuring at least one of the following three effects: suppression or ~~at least~~ limitation of the

undesirable effect of olanzapine on satiety~~weight gain~~, suppression or limitation of the undesirable effect of olanzapine on alertness, suppression or limitation of the undesirable effect of olanzapine on cognition~~increase in the precognitive effect of the treatment~~.

28. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, wherein the ~~antipsychotic or antidepressant~~ olanzapine has an undesirable effect ~~of a gain in body weight and/or sedation~~ on satiety, alertness or cognition due principally to a histamine (H_1) antagonistic effect.

29-34. (Cancelled).

35. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, wherein the proportions of ~~compound (A)~~ olanzapine with respect to ~~compound (B)~~ 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof are from 5 to 100 mg of ~~compound (B)~~ 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof for 0.5 to 50 mg of ~~compound (A)~~ olanzapine.

36. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 27, suitable for oral administration.

37. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 36 in the form of tablets, capsules, powder or a drinkable preparation.

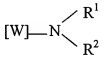
38. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim ~~33~~ 27, in particular in the form of a tablet, capsule or drinkable preparation combining from 5 to 80 mg of ~~compound (BF2649)~~ 3-(4-chlorophenyl)propyl-3-piperidinopropyl ether or pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof with from 3 to 20 mg of olanzapine.

39-40. (Cancelled).

41. (Withdrawn) A method to prevent or correct the undesirable effects of a psychiatric treatment by an antipsychotic or an antidepressant on weight gain and/or alertness which are caused or may be caused by said treatment or in order to potentiate the therapeutic effects of said treatment on the cognitive sphere comprising administering an antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the histamine H_3 receptor (B) to complement said psychiatric treatment to a patient in need thereof.

42. (Withdrawn) A method to prevent or correct epilepsy and/or the convulsions which are caused or may be caused by the treatment with an antipsychotic or an antidepressant comprising administering an antagonist and/or inverse agonist of the histamine H_3 receptor (B) to be administered to complement said psychiatric treatment to a patient in need thereof.

43. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 41, wherein the antagonist/inverse agonist (B) of histamine at the H_3 receptor is a compound corresponding to formula (I)



(I)

in which

W is a residue which, when it is attached to an imidazole ring in the 4 (5)- position, confers on such a molecule an antagonist or inverse agonist activity at the histamine H_3 receptor,

R^1 and R^2, which may be identical or different, each represent, independently,

a C_1-C_6 alkyl or a cycloalkyl,

or, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached,

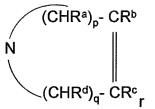
a saturated nitrogen-containing ring:

i)

in which m is from 2 to 8 or

a non-aromatic unsaturated nitrogen-containing ring:

ii)

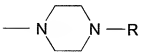


in which p and q independently are from 0 to 3 and r is from 0 to 4, provided that p and q are not simultaneously 0 and that $2 \leq p+q+r \leq 8$,

R^{a-d} being, independently, a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_6 alkyl group, a cycloalkyl or an alkoxycarbonyl or

a morpholino group or

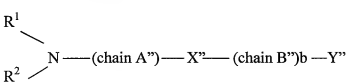
an N-substituted piperazino group



R being a C_1-C_6 alkyl group, cycloalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkanoyl or an aroyl group,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

44. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 41, wherein compound (B) corresponds to formula (II)



(II)

in which:

b = 0 or 1,

i) R^1 and R^2 are as defined in formula (I)

ii) the chain A″ is selected from the linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chains containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, the saturated hydrocarbon chain optionally being interrupted by a hetero atom which may be a sulphur atom,

iii) X″ is selected from the oxygen and sulphur atoms, –NH-, -NHCO-, -N(alkyl)CO-, -NHCONH, -NH-CS-NH-, -NHCS-, -O-CO-, -CO-O-, -OCONH-, -OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene), -OCONH-CO-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SO-, -CO-, -CHOH-, -N(saturated or unsaturated alkyl), -S-C(=NY″)—N-Y″-, in which the Y″s may be identical or different, and –NR″C(=NR‴)-NR'″, in which R″ and R'″ denote a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_6 alkyl radical and R‴ denotes a hydrogen atom or another powerful electronegative group which may be selected from a cyano or $COY^{1}{}''$ group, $Y^{1}{}''$ denoting an alkoxy group;

iv) the chain B″ is selected from an aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkanoyl group; a linear alkylene chain $-(CH_2)_n-$, n being from 1 to 5, or a branched alkylene chain containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, the alkylene chain optionally being interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulphur atoms; and a $-(CH_2)_n''$-O- or $-(CH_2)_n''$-S- group in which n″ is 1 or 2; and

v) Y″ is selected from a linear or branched alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a cycloalkyl containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; a bicycloalkyl group; a cycloalkenyl group; an aryl group optionally substituted by a phenyl group; a heterocyclic radical having 5 or 6 elements containing one or two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen and sulphur, the heterocyclic radical optionally being substituted; and a bicyclic radical resulting from the fusion of a benzene ring to a heterocycle as defined above;

or

ii') the chain A″ is selected from a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkylene group $-(CH_2)_{n''}-$ in which n″ is an integer from 1 to 8; a linear or branched alkenylene group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and a linear or branched alkynylene group comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

iii') the group X″ is selected from –OCONH-, OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene)-, -OCO-, -OCOSNH-, $-CH_2-$, -O-, $-OCH_2CO-$, -S-, -CO-, -CS-, an amine or a saturated or unsaturated alkyl;

iv') the chain B″ is selected from the saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched C2-C6 alkylenes comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and $-(CH_2)_{n''}$(hetero atom)- where the hetero atom is preferably an oxygen or sulphur atom; n″ being an integer from 1 to 5; and

v') the group Y″ represents a phenyl group which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the

halogen atoms, OCF_3, CHO, CF_3, $SO_2N(alkyl)_2$ such as $SO_2N(CH_3)_2$, NO_2, S(aryl), SCH_2(phenyl), a linear or branched alkene, a linear or branched alkyne optionally substituted by a trialkylsilyl radical,

-O(alkyl)-, -O(aryl), $-CH_2CN$, a ketone, an aldehyde, a sulphone, an acetal, an alcohol, a C_1-C_6 alkyl, -CH=CH-CHO, -C(alkyl)=N-OH, -C(alkyl)=N-O(alkyl) and other ketone derivatives, -CH=NOH, -CH=NO(alkyl) and other aldehyde derivatives, -C(alkyl)=NH-$CONH_2$, and O-phenyl or the group

$-OCH_2$(phenyl), -C(cycloalkyl)=NOH, -C(cycloalkyl)=N-O(alkyl); an optionally substituted heterocycle, a cycloalkyl; a bicyclic group and preferably a norbornyl group; a phenyl ring fused to a heterocycle comprising a nitrogen hetero atom or to a carbocycle or to a heterocycle having a ketone function; a linear or branched alkyl comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyne comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and especially from 1 to 5 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl mono- or polysubstituted by phenyl groups which are unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted; a phenyl alkyl ketone in which the alkyl group is linear or branched or cyclic; a substituted or unsubstituted benzophenone; a substituted or unsubstituted, linear, branched or cyclic phenyl alcohol; a linear or branched alkene; a piperidyl group; a phenyl cycloalkyl group; a polycyclic group, especially a fluorenyl group, a naphthyl or polyhydronaphthyl group or an indanyl group; a phenol group; a ketone or a ketone derivative; a diphenyl group, a phenoxyphenyl group; a benzyloxyphenyl group, -CN, -alkyl, -aryl, -alkylCOalkyl, -COOalkyl, -COalkyl, -COaryl, -COaralkyl, -COcycloalkyl, -OH, -alkyl(OH), -alkyl(Oalkyl), -NHCOalkyl, $-NH_2$,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

45. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 43, wherein the group Y″ is a phenyl group substituted by a halogen atom.

46. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 41, wherein the antagonist or inverse agonist is an imidazole derivative.

47. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 41, wherein the H_3, antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or antidepressant, in order to correct the undesirable effects of those drugs.

48. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 47 such that the undesirable effects include weight gain, loss of alertness.

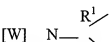
49. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 47 such that the undesirable effects include epilepsy and/or convulsions.

50. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 41, wherein the H_3 antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or an antidepressant, in order to potentiate the therapeutic effect thereof on the cognitive sphere.

51. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 41, wherein the antipsychotic or an antidepressant is selected from olanzapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, mirtazapine, paroxetine, amitriptyline, aripiprazole and carbamazepine.

52. (Withdrawn) The method for preventing and/or treating a pathology selected from: schizophrenia, depression, psychosis, mental disorders, mania, bipolar affective disorders comprising administering a compound (A) and a compound (B) as defined in claim 27 to a patient in need thereof.

53. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 42, wherein the antagonist/inverse agonist (B) of histamine at the H_3 receptor is a compound corresponding to formula (I)

(I) 

in which

W is a residue which, when it is attached to an imidazole ring in the 4 (5)- position, confers on such a molecule an antagonist or inverse agonist activity at the histamine H_3 receptor,

R^1 and R^2, which may be identical or different, each represent, independently,

a C_1-C_6 alkyl or a cycloalkyl,

or, taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached,

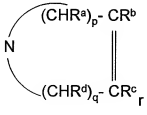
a saturated nitrogen-containing ring

i)

in which m is from 2 to 8 or

a non-aromatic unsaturated nitrogen-containing ring

ii)

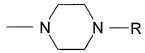


in which p and q independently are from 0 to 3 and r is from 0 to 4, provided that p and q are not simultaneously 0 and that $2 \leq p+q+r \leq 8$,

R^{a-d} being, independently, a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_6 alkyl group, a cycloalkyl or an alkoxycarbonyl or

a morpholino group or

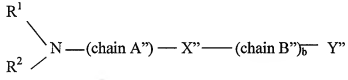
an N-substituted piperazino group



R being a C_1-C_6 alkyl group, cycloalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, alkanoyl or an aroyl group,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

54. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 51, wherein compound (B) corresponds to formula (II)



(II)

in which:

b = 0 or 1,

i) R^1 and R^2 are as defined in formula (I)

ii) the chain A″ is selected from the linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chains containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, the saturated

hydrocarbon chain optionally being interrupted by a hetero atom which may be a sulphur atom,

iii) X″ is selected from the oxygen and sulphur atoms, –NH-, -NHCO-, -N(alkyl)CO-, -NHCONH, -NH-CS-NH-, -NHCS-, -O-CO-, -CO-O-, -OCONH-, -OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene), -OCONH-CO-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SO-, -CO-, -CHOH-, -N(saturated or unsaturated alkyl), -S-C(=NY″)—N-Y″-, in which the Y″s may be identical or different, and –NR″C(=NR‴)-NR'″, in which R″ and R'″ denote a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_6 alkyl radical and R‴ denotes a hydrogen atom or another powerful electronegative group which may be selected from a cyano or COY^{1}″ group, Y^{1}″ denoting an alkoxy group;

iv) the chain B″ is selected from an aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkanoyl group; a linear alkylene chain $-(CH_2)_n$-, n being from 1 to 5, or a branched alkylene chain containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, the alkylene chain optionally being interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulphur atoms; and a $-(CH_2)_n$″-O- or $-(CH_2)_n$″-S- group in which n″ is 1 or 2; and

v) Y″ is selected from a linear or branched alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a cycloalkyl containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; a bicycloalkyl group; a cycloalkenyl group; an aryl group optionally substituted by a phenyl group; a heterocyclic radical having 5 or 6 elements containing one or two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen and sulphur, the heterocyclic radical optionally being substituted; and a

bicyclic radical resulting from the fusion of a benzene ring to a heterocycle as defined above;

or

ii') the chain A″ is selected from a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched alkylene group $-(CH_2)_{n''}-$ in which n″ is an integer from 1 to 8; a linear or branched alkenylene group comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and a linear or branched alkynylene group comprising from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

iii') the group X″ is selected from –OCONH-, OCON(alkyl)-, -OCON(alkene)-, -OCO-, -OCOSNH-, $-CH_2-$, -O-, $-OCH_2CO-$, -S-, -CO-, -CS-, an amine or a saturated or unsaturated alkyl;

iv') the chain B″ is selected from the saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched C_2-C_6 alkylenes comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and

$-(CH_2)_{n''}$(hetero atom)- where the hetero atom is preferably an oxygen or sulphur atom; n″ being an integer from 1 to 5; and

v') the group Y″ represents a phenyl group which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by one or more identical or different substituents selected from the halogen atoms, OCF_3, CHO, CF_3, $SO2N(alkyl)_2$ such as $SO_2N(CH_3)_2$, NO_2, S(aryl), SCH_2(phenyl), a linear or branched alkene, a linear or branched alkyne optionally substituted by a trialkylsilyl radical,

-O(alkyl)-, -O(aryl), $-CH_2CN$, a ketone, an aldehyde, a sulphone, an acetal, an alcohol, a C_1-C_6 alkyl, -CH=CH-CHO, -C(alkyl)=N-OH, -C(alkyl)=N-O(alkyl) and other ketone

derivatives, -CH=NOH, -CH=NO(alkyl) and other aldehyde derivatives, -C(alkyl)=NH-$CONH_2$, and O-phenyl or the group

$-OCH_2$(phenyl), -C(cycloalkyl)=NOH, -C(cycloalkyl)=N-O(alkyl); an optionally substituted heterocycle, a cycloalkyl; a bicyclic group and preferably a norbornyl group; a phenyl ring fused to a heterocycle comprising a nitrogen hetero atom or to a carbocycle or to a heterocycle having a ketone function; a linear or branched alkyl comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyne comprising from 1 to 8 carbon atoms and especially from 1 to 5 carbon atoms; a linear or branched alkyl mono- or polysubstituted by phenyl groups which are unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted; a phenyl alkyl ketone in which the alkyl group is linear or branched or cyclic; a substituted or unsubstituted benzophenone; a substituted or unsubstituted, linear, branched or cyclic phenyl alcohol; a linear or branched alkene; a piperidyl group; a phenyl cycloalkyl group; a polycyclic group, especially a fluorenyl group, a naphthyl or polyhydronaphthyl group or an indanyl group; a phenol group; a ketone or a ketone derivative; a diphenyl group, a phenoxyphenyl group; a benzyloxyphenyl group, -CN, -alkyl, -aryl, -alkylCOalkyl, -COOalkyl, -COalkyl, -COaryl, -COaralkyl, -COcycloalkyl, -OH, -alkyl(OH), -alkyl(Oalkyl), -NHCOalkyl, $-NH_2$,

or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, hydrates, or hydrated salts of those compounds or their optical isomers, racemates, diastereoisomers or enantiomers.

55. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 53, wherein the group Y″ is a phenyl group substituted by a halogen atom.

56. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 42, wherein the antagonist or inverse agonist is an imidazole derivative.

57. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 42, wherein the H_3, antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or antidepressant, in order to correct the undesirable effects of those drugs.

58. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 57 such that the undesirable effects include weight gain, loss of alertness.

59. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 57 such that the undesirable effects include epilepsy and/or convulsions.

60. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 42, wherein the H_3 antagonist/inverse agonist is presented in a form for oral administration, such as a tablet, capsule or drinkable solution, and is to be administered to complement treatment by an antipsychotic or an antidepressant, in order to potentiate the therapeutic effect thereof on the cognitive sphere.

61. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 42, wherein the antipsychotic or an antidepressant is selected from olanzapine, risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, mirtazapine, paroxetine, amitriptyline, aripiprazole and carbamazepine.

62. (Withdrawn) The method for preventing and/or treating a pathology selected from: schizophrenia, depression, psychosis, mental disorders, mania, bipolar affective disorders comprising administering a compound (A) and a compound (B) as defined in claim 27 to a patient in need thereof.

63. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 27, wherein the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts are selected from the group consisting of chlorohydrate, bromohydrate, hydrogen maleate, and hydrogen oxalate salts.

64. (New) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 63, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salts are chlorohydrate salts.